

# CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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## Particularizing the Rule of Christ



It is easy to join in the Hallelujah Chorus and sing  
"Lord of Lords and King of Kings  
And He shall reign for ever and ever"

It is a beautiful tune and a wonderful sentiment, but why sing it unless we are willing to apply it to the United States and have Him rule over us. That is a harder step to take than many are yet ready for. To descend from the general to the particular in moral conduct never was easy and perhaps never will be. But it is absolutely necessary if we are to make any moral progress.

It was his discernment of this fact in human nature that led our Lord to say of old, "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things that I say unto you."

Character with that defect, hopes with that sand foundation, are doomed to destruction, and society impaired with that incoherence will as certainly pass away as the house built upon the sand.

Professing Christians will universally subscribe to the general principle that there is a sovereign power to which the nations of the earth are responsible and that sovereign is Christ. But there comes a wide divergence of opinion when they come to answer the questions, how does he exercise his authority over the United States of America? Where are his laws recorded? What does he require of our nation? and how will he enforce his laws? Will he wait for universal voluntary observance of his laws or will he require loyalty according to power?

The wide divergence of answers to these questions, instead of spurring the Christians of today to a more diligent search for the truth, seems to have thrown them into a mental and moral condition of contentment with saying Lord, Lord, and making no attempt to obey the logic of their profession when it descends to the particulars of laws and customs in the United States.

The Christianity which this condition demands, where there is now a majority of professing Christians, is one that will not rest until it has found at least a working agreement as to how, where and when his authority shall be applied to our present life.

The answer which The National Reform Association offers for this difficult descent from the general profession to the particular action is, that his will is to be found in the Bible; in its ancient precedents, the precepts of the prophets, the Christ and the apostles, and especially in the ethical principles of the New Testament.

These types of authority must be applied both to the conduct of the individual and to the legislation and conduct of the nation, in all its departments of government.

They must be applied to the problems of wealth, of exploiters and thieves of every type, so that they shall be prevented in their artistic, legalistic, hypocritical robbery of the poor; to the makers and vendors of narcotics, whether that narcotic be opium, cocaine or alcohol; to the gambler, pimp and procurer; to the exploiters of the weekly rest day; to every person who is willing to endanger the public health and welfare, for the gratification of his own appetite, ambition or covetousness.

Every legislative, congressional, administrative, political or economic controversy of today rages around some application of the mind of Christ to these age old and very pressing problems.

But amid the smoke and dust and confusion of this strife the Christian citizen is spurred to continuous and further effort by the voice of his master saying, "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" To sing the Hallelujah Chorus and refuse to take the Christian ethics into politics and civil government is simply silly. The futility of that course should be evident to all.



# Torquemada's Ghost

MR. CHRYSTIE was one of the outstanding citizens of the little city of \_\_\_\_\_ in New York State. He was too generous and unselfish to have become rich but he was considered well off. He was too much attached to his store, his farm and his family to care for political life either at Albany or Washington or even the county seat of his own county. But he was interested in the welfare of his own town, especially its people. This made him trusted and popular. He was a cordial, affable rather easy going man whose life's philosophy was to love God supremely and his neighbor as himself.

As a result of this philosophy he became an almost perpetual member of the Town Council, the local Water Board, the Library Board, the School Board and a director in the local light and power corporation. No relief or emergency organization was considered complete unless he was included in it.

His favorite connection was the Congregational church, which he served as a Deacon, Trustee and Sunday School Superintendent, even after that office evolved into the Director of Religious Education. It was his connection with the School Board and the Sunday School which at last got him into trouble. He received one spring day a formal notice from the State Superintendent of Education of the adoption of a new law and a copy of the law recently passed by the legislature concerning the religious connection of teachers. He was busy and the School Board never had raised that question with a teacher so he filed it away in his capacious desk and forgot it.

A month later the teacher of the Eighth Grade, who was also teacher of the Young Married Peoples' class in the Sunday School, resigned her school work and added another member to her Sunday School class. The new teacher arrived in due course of time and it was only a few days later that she dropped into the Chrystie Store in company with another teacher and the High School daughter of the Chrystie home.

After a few moments of general conversation, the Sunday School Superintendent said, "Your predecessor has been a most efficient teacher in our Sunday School and while we cannot invite you to step into her position there as she still holds it, we can find one just as

agreeable and useful if you are inclined to come into the Congregational church and help us." Noticing an embarrassed look come into the teacher's face, he continued, "You are a Christian, are you not." Seeing the awkward situation the daughter spoke up and said rather hurriedly, "Father, Miss Krueger is a Catholic." "Oh!" responded the Deacon and Member of the School Board, "I did not know that" and dropped the matter.

In the school district there were but three Roman Catholic families. Their children were all in the lower grades and the eighth grade was solidly Protestant. Word went through the ranks of schooldom the first morning that the new teacher "is a Catholic." "Didn't you see that cross with Jesus on it, that she is wearing? It's so little you would scarcely notice it, but when she stopped along side me at the board I saw it plainly," was the story one of the girls told. And it was the sensation for two days and then forgotten.

Things did not go well in the Eighth grade. The new teacher objected to the free and easy way of boys and girls together. She had been educated in the parochial school and a convent and the whole atmosphere of this school was different and it was her first school. She did not take up the morning Bible reading and the Lord's prayer until she was ordered to do so by the Superintendent. She made slighting remarks in the history class about Governor Bradford, Rodger Williams and other New England worthies and in the English class sneered at Miles Standish as a rather stupid bigot. She went boating on Sunday instead of going to church and said things about prohibition among her associates; all trifles but in the aggregate enough to array the youthful citizens of the town against her. Children never can avoid making it hard for one who thus comes under the ban. One day she lost her temper and said some very foolish things to one of the leaders of boyville. These did not shrink in the telling in the forty-five different homes to which the Eighth grade reported regularly. The result was that at the end of the year she was not invited to return.

A few weeks later the local constable walked into the Chrystie store and with a very apologetic air said, "Mr. Chrystie, I hate to do it

but I have to serve some papers on you." "Fire away, Jack," laughed Mr. Chrystie, "what is it?" The constable handed him the papers and sat down. Mr. Chrystie read the paper and as he perused it a look of blank astonishment came over his face. He burst out. "Of all things. Here I am sued for \$500 damages in the District Court at Syracuse by Miss Krueger, that teacher, and she has assigned her claim to a man named Mulrooney in Syracuse and I am charged with asking her concerning her church connections and so damaging her standing as a teacher. Why, I have no recollection of ever having asked her what church she called hers and I was the only one of the School Board that favored giving her another year in the hope that the antagonism of the kids would die down. But, Jack, why do I have to go to Syracuse? Why is not the case brought in the court of this county? Syracuse is 150 miles from here." "I dunno," responded that worthy, "Squire Peabody just handed it to me and told me to serve it. He said it looked dirty to him."

When Mr. Chrystie went home for lunch his wife met him with, "What's this law matter that Barbara is called on to go to Syracuse?" "I do not know he responded, but I know that Catholic teacher has sued me for \$500 in damages because she alleges that I asked her what church she belongs to. I have just turned the case over to Lowell to look after it. But I have just remembered some stuff I stuck away months ago in my desk. Guess I'd better look it up."

The upshot of it all was that father and daughter went to Syracuse on the day appointed, sat around the Courthouse most of the day and when his case was called the attorney for the plaintiff asked that it be postponed until the October term of Court because the principal witness was absent in Canada on vacation and could not be located. That was the other teacher who happened to overhear the conversation in the store about the Sunday School class. A second time it was postponed because of the illness of the plaintiff, then Mr. Chrystie let it go by default and paid the money rather than be bothered further with it though he denounced it as extortion.

But he resigned from the School Board and refused to serve under



such a law. The remainder of the School Board followed him. A special election was called to replace the Board. No fit candidate would accept the office. One of the Roman Catholics sought the position and was elected. The remaining positions went to men and women of no education of fitness or standing. One was an avowed Communist. They changed superintendents and three of the best teachers accepted positions elsewhere. Barbara Chrystie and a good half hundred of the Highs went away to other schools and many of the people began an agitation to cut down the school levy and the school suffered from top to bottom.

Did this really happen? No. But it will happen in New York as sure as cockles bear burrs. A member of the Knights of Columbus introduced into the last legislature a bill known as the Hayes-Love bill. Here it is.

"No person, agency, bureau, corporation or association employed or maintained to obtain or aid in obtaining positions for teachers, principals, superintendents, clerks or other employees in the public schools of the state of New York, and no individual or individuals conducting or employed by or interested directly or indirectly in such an agency, bureau, corporation or association, and no board of education, trustee of a school district, superintendent, principal or teacher of a public school or other official or employee of a board of education, shall directly or indirectly ask, indicate or transmit orally or in writing the religion or religious affiliation of any person seeking employment or official position in the public schools of the state of New York. Any person who \* \* shall violate any of said provisions shall \* \* for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment." And further, "Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this law or who shall aid or incite any violation of any said provisions shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars to be recovered by the person being aggrieved thereby or by any resident of this state to whom such person shall assign his cause of

## Allied Forces for Prohibition

Pittsburgh, Pa., Wednesday, Thursday, May 18, 19, 1932

### Two Days, Four Great Mass Meetings

With Speakers of National Renown

#### First Day

Colonel Raymond Robins, noted social economist, authority on constitutional law, Red Cross commissioner to Russia during the war, member of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief—an orator sought on platforms everywhere.

Miss Norma C. Brown, secretary of the Allied Forces, who has covered every state as a speaker in behalf of prohibition, outstanding as an exponent of a great cause.

Robert C. Ropp, chairman of Allied Youth, honor graduate of Boston University, a brilliant speaker on youth aspects of prohibition and law observance.

Harold Singer, Executive Counsellor Allied Youth and Executive Secretary the Allied Campaigners.

#### Second Day

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, editor-in-chief of "The Christian Herald," President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, and

known from coast to coast as a weekly radio speaker and youth vocational guide.

Oliver W. Stewart, vice-chairman of the Allied Forces, a veteran of many campaigns for prohibition and an alert and dynamic advocate of the 18th Amendment.

Dr. Ira Landrith, chairman of the National Temperance Council, former president of Ward-Belmont College, citizenship superintendent of the International Society of Christian Endeavor.

Two Sessions Each Day,  
at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.

**SOLDIERS MEMORIAL  
BUILDING AUDITORIUM**

#### Luncheons

Women's, Pirate Hall, William Penn Hotel, noon, May 18th.

Men's Pirate Hall, William Penn Hotel, noon, May 19th.

Youth Banquet, First Baptist Church, Bellefield Avenue, Pittsburgh, May 18th, 5:45 P. M.

action in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the plaintiff or the defendant shall reside."

Our story gives but one of the possibilities of the outworking of this most outrageous law. There are other possibilities of shakedown and extortion too numerous to be mentioned. But the fact that such a cause may be assigned to any resident of the state gives the Knights of Columbus, who introduced and bluffed through this measure, the power to buy up all real or concocted cases and by dragging them out in the courts drive the real Americans from the control of the school system.

There were some who hoped that Governor Roosevelt would veto this Tammany creation. But he not only signed it but refused to have a hearing upon it before doing so.

It will be well for the Protestants of New York to test the constitutionality of this bill in the courts, both State and Federal. To us it seems it not only abridges the rights of free speech, but also of citizens and school officers under the Fourteenth Amendment. That amendment forbids any state to

pass any law that "abridges the privilege or immunities of any citizen of the United States." The fight is theirs and if they would rescue their schools from this disintegrating attack of Rome they will have to fight.

It is just as well for the citizens of other states to take note of this Romanist attempt to bore into the school system. They denounce it and proclaim that they do not want it for their own children, but they do want to graft their own teachers upon it for the money gained in the profession. It got through the New York legislature without attracting much notice, but it one gets through any other legislature the citizens themselves will be to blame for giving the adherents of Rome such a strangle hold upon the public schools. Every one knows that religious or anti-religious background is one of the most enlightening things as to the qualifications of a school teacher. School boards should be allowed discretion in this matter as well as in all others. Protestants do not object to Romanist teachers for Romanist districts but they do want to be left free to select teachers for Protestant districts.



## THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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Devoted to Christian Political and Social Science

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An organization of Christian citizens founded in 1863

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## The "Round-Top" in the Prohibition Fight

Let us face facts. Public sentiment for prohibition is not as strong as it was in 1920 or five years ago.

The terrific barrage of the Wet Press, the warfare waged by anti-prohibition organizations, poor enforcement of our prohibitory laws and the inactivity of the Drys due to the fact that prohibition is in the Constitution, have resulted in turning many who formerly were for prohibition against it.

Public sentiment is the "Round-Top" of the entire situation in this battle. If the Drys lose here they will eventually lose everywhere—in the election of public officials who believe in prohibition; in maintaining the prohibition laws and in their enforcement. But if they regain the ground lost in public sentiment and win more of this ground from the enemy, eventually they will win on every other prohibition battle ground.

The situation demands a great advance—a "Big Push" as it was called on the Western Front—in prohibition education by all the organizations and agencies which believe in this cause, to recover the ground lost in public sentiment and win to the support of prohibition many who have never believed in it.

In this educational advance four points must be stressed:

1st: That which lies at the heart of this controversy is Alcohol. Alcohol, which science has proven to be a poison and which taken into the human system in beer, wine, whiskey, in large quantities or small, produces serious injury. Take out of intoxicating liquors the 4 to 50% alcohol they contain, the age long warfare ends.

Since 1920 we have fought the

battle for prohibition around the law and the Constitution and lost sight of alcohol. We must put alcohol back at the center of the fight: turn the spot light on it and keep it there until its poisonous character and injurious effects upon the drinker, are revealed to the last American.

2nd: The conditions that obtained before prohibition—the drunkenness, illicit liquor selling, lawlessness, graft, political corruption and domination of the liquor forces—must be brought to light and held before the people, especially our youth. The young people of today know nothing of these conditions; many of the older people have forgotten them. Show the people the evils of the liquor traffic before it was outlawed and they will never allow it to come back.

3rd: The people must be shown the benefits of prohibition—that even though imperfectly enforced, its benefits far outweigh the evils that have developed from it largely as a result of poor enforcement.

4th: Those who are leading the fight to bring the liquor traffic back are not actuated by altruistic motives but rather by a selfish desire to gratify their own appetites or profit financially by its return.

A few selfish multi-millionaires, not the common people or the workingman, are furnishing nine-tenths of the money financing the drive to destroy prohibition.

Again, we say, a great educational advance covering this ground is the supreme need of the hour in the prohibition fight.

## Our Educational Work for Prohibition

The National Reform Association and its organ, The Christian Statesman, are striving to serve the cause of prohibition particularly in carrying forward an educational campaign as outlined above. Space permits mention of only a few of the outstanding items in this program for the past three months.

In one county 40,000 copies of four leaflets distributed, largely from house to house; 15,000 copies of three new prohibition leaflets published and distributed. Seven extra editions, of 45,000 copies, of the February "Beer Issue" of The Christian Statesman, with some revisions, have been published and judiciously distributed, largely through Bible Classes in the Sabbath Schools of Pennsylvania and some other states. In some coun-

ties, officers of the County Sabbath School Association were supplied with from 3,000 to 10,000 copies which they distributed in every Bible School of the county. A copy was sent to each of 1,500 pastors and to 1,000 others in positions of leadership. A marked copy was sent to every member of Congress and shortly thereafter a U. S. Senator in speaking on prohibition over a national radio hook-up quoted the findings of the Senate Committee resulting from their investigation of the liquor interests, as found on the first page of this issue.

Our goal—the publication and distribution of 100,000 copies of this Beer Issue by July 1st.

Between April 12th and 26th in connection with the Pennsylvania Primary Campaign, we published and distributed throughout Pennsylvania 115,000 copies of a six page Butler-Davis leaflet, the larger part of the body of which is found on the last page of this issue (the Butler-Davis introduction is omitted as out of date). A good number of these leaflets went into every county of the state, the greater part into 17 counties of Western Pennsylvania. They were distributed in churches, Bible Schools, Dry gatherings, political meetings and from house to house. In some counties the Temperance Secretaries and Presidents of County S. S. Associations distributed them through the Adult Bible Classes. In others, the leaders of Dry organizations—W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon League—distributed them. In other counties the Butler campaign managers and Independent Republican Committee distributed them. The message of this leaflet was carried probably to 250,000 citizens of Pennsylvania on the eve of the election. With a few exceptions it was sent to all these groups free of charge.

A total of 1,250,000 pages of up-to-date information on prohibition distributed in three months. With the moral and financial support of the friends of this cause, we will be able to carry forward an even greater campaign of education in the months to come.

## Secure "Beer Issue"

The favor with which the "Beer Issue" of The Christian Statesman has been received is sufficiently indicated by the fact that seven extra editions of 45,000 copies have been published since the original issue was published in February.

These issues have been secured



## A Grievous Fault in Education

Mrs. Honore Wilsie Morrow, the well known authoress, has the following testimony concerning her education and what the lack of religious education meant to her:

"Looking back on those four years from the spiritual point of view, I am astounded at their blankness. This is particularly striking when I compare the spiritual with the intellectual. Of my mental growth in college there can be no doubt. The richness of the world of science, literature and art opened before me in ever increasing vistas of thrilling interest and vivid beauty. For the mind, everything. But for the soul, all those four long years, starvation. . .

When I consider the type I was, when I consider my starvation, and that of hundreds of my mates, I am

largely by Superintendents and Bible Class teachers of Sabbath Schools and by County Sabbath School Associations for distribution in Adult Bible Classes. It contains up-to-date, informing and convincing material with which to meet the tremendous drive now on to bring back beer and restore the legalized liquor traffic. Many Bible Class and church people are being swept off their feet by Wet propaganda and need the information this "Beer Issue" contains to fortify them as well as to arm them to defend prohibition with others. We urge superintendents, teachers, pastors and others in positions of leadership to secure a supply for distribution, (May 8th, Temperance Lesson in S. Schools). To aid the cause, we furnish them postpaid at the rate of 100 copies for \$2.00 or 50 copies for \$1.00. Write for very special rate in quantities of 1,000 to 10,000 copies.

We also furnish the following eight prohibition leaflets at the rate of \$1.00 per 100 each: Lest We Forget; Prohibition a Success; The Liquor Traffic Always Lawless; Government Control; When the Goose Hung High; Shall We Bring Back Beer; What the Prohibition Fight Is All About; Let There Be Light. Sample copies of all for 10 cents. Address, The National Reform Association, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

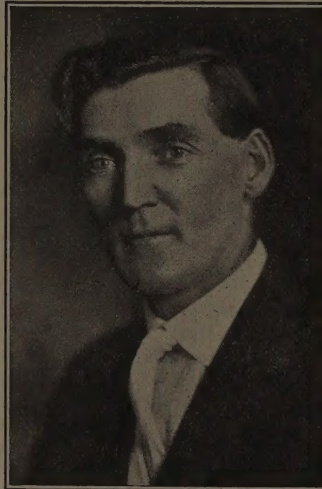
appalled by the criminal negligence of a school system which ignores the possibilities of soul culture. For, mark you, no civilization rises to a higher level than is made for it by the education of its young. And one reason that immorality and crime in America today have reached their ghastly and still increasing flood level is because our public school system from kindergarten, through college, does not teach God."

Doubtless there are millions of American citizens who faintly feel this sense of lack and want in their education, but through lack of psychological knowledge to be used in self examination, are not able to express it as vividly as Mrs. Morrow does.

The fact itself and the application Mrs. Morrow makes of this fault in our education are subjects which should be deeply pondered by every educator today.

## Our New Financial Secretary

Rev. P. L. Griffiths



Rev. P. L. Griffiths

We are pleased to introduce to the friends of the National Reform Association Rev. P. L. Griffiths, a minister of the Evangelical Church, who has been added to our staff to devote his time and efforts largely to securing funds to carry forward the educational program of the Association.

Mr. Griffiths has long been acquainted with the National Reform Association and a thorough believer in its principles and program. While a pastor of one of the large churches of his denomination in Johnstown, Pa., he frequently invited representatives of the Association to present its work and recommended it to the financial support of his people.

For the past four years Mr. Griffiths was in the service of the Anti-Saloon League of Pennsylvania, in the same capacity in which he is now serving the National Reform Association but on account of the depression, the League recently discontinued his services. We were glad, because of his thorough devotion to the cause of reform and his capabilities in serving this cause, to add him to our staff.

For the four months he has been with us he has proven himself a most earnest, devoted and untiring worker. He is enthusiastic in his new field of work because our Association covers in a very practical and effective way not only the field of prohibition but also that of the Sabbath, the Bible in Public Schools, Marriage and Divorce and Christian Government. He is also attracted by our educational program insisting that no organization of which he has knowledge is carrying on an educational program to be compared with that of our Association on Prohibition, the Sabbath and other reforms. He also commends our Association for its economy in administration and for the loyal and self-sacrificing spirit of its staff of workers.

We commend Mr. Griffiths to all our friends, new and old. He is a man of spirituality, faith in God, thoroughly devoted to the cause of all moral reforms and a Christian gentleman. In his work as Financial Secretary he is always straightforward, courteous and considerate.

We trust that through his earnest and prayerful efforts many friends will be won to the cause our Association is championing and funds secured to enable us to carry forward on an increasing scale our educational program.



# Address Before Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee

Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, President Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, April 20, 1932.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:—

These are times that demand plain speaking. We have reached the crucial stage in the development of Democracy. The time has come in America when we must decide between lawlessness and civilization. It is impossible for both to endure under the same form of government.

LOYALTY TO THE CONSTITUTION is now the supreme demand made of the people of America.

The real backbone of the opposition to the enforcement of prohibition is found with men and women in the higher walks of life and these the arm of the law must reach. For some days opponents of prohibition and the 18th Amendment have appeared before this honorable Committee and asked for repeal. Only a couple of years ago they were here before a Congressional Committee asking for modification or light wines and beer.

After spending millions to defeat the enforcement and observance of the prohibition law, they now come and ask that a change be made. They are bolder in their demands and now ask for out and out repeal. You have heard speaker after speaker ask for repeal of the 18th Amendment but not one has given a definite, workable plan, if the 18th Amendment should be repealed. Are we to repeal this beneficent law—and trust to these outlaws and nullifiers who have consistently refused to obey the law to furnish us a substitute?

One of the Wet witnesses said that each state should be allowed to furnish a substitute. This Committee has a dozen different bills offered by Wet members—none of which gives a workable plan if the law should be repealed. All they will say is to turn it back to the states. There is not a member of this Committee who is not familiar with this "state's rights" of the liquor question.

When there was only county option, the organized liquor traffic camped around dry counties and shipped liquor into dry counties to defeat local option. Then the people enlarged the unit to drive the organized liquor traffic away from the dry counties. They de-

clared for a State Unit, and when they did this the organized liquor traffic camped around the dry states and shipped liquor into them every hour of the day and night.

So in order to have "Home Rule" or "State Rights" the people of this country had to drive the liquor traffic out of the United States. So came the 18th Amendment.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what assurance have we that if prohibition or the 18th Amendment is repealed, we will not have these same conditions, only worse? For with airplanes and automobiles it would be easier to ship liquor into states now than before we had prohibition.

The claim of our opponents that this country was DRY as a war-time measure is a false claim. Millions of moderate drinkers, disgusted and indignant at the liquor traffic's brazen political tyranny and its organized conspiracy to violate law, arose and put this outlaw out of business.

It was indeed amusing to hear the head of the Woman's Prohibition Reform Organization tell of the rapid growth of their misnamed organization, before this Committee last week. She did not tell how her organization had paid workers to go from state to state making house to house canvasses, getting innocent women to sign their membership cards, misrepresenting to these innocent and unsuspecting signers that they were working for reform, when as a matter of fact they were working for repeal.

These rich "Wet" Society women, who are determined to have their booze, have the help of their allies, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and are backed by the brewers and distillers in their efforts to bring back liquor.

Gentlemen, you remember when the brewer and liquor interests had the strangle hold on our civilization and the alien industry. You remember how they raised their corruption fund; how they organized their following; how they manipulated labor; how they boycotted big business; how they dishonored womanhood; how they overrode the law; how they degraded politics; how they worked the press; and how they now seek to break down the Constitution of our country.

God forbid that this country ever again put Uncle Sam back in the liquor business, to satisfy a noisy Wet minority, who refuse to support the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, if these officers and workers in these Wet organizations were relieved of their large salaries—all this high pressure campaign they are conducting would fall flat.

It's the big money back of their movement, and not the people, for this Country is dry. Make no mistake about that. And if there is any doubt about it, let one of the political parties again name a Wet candidate for President in 1932, and the Constitutional men and women of this country will give them such a licking as they never dreamed of, and 1928 won't be a circumstance.

Opponents of Prohibition among women do not ring true in their statements regarding their sudden discovery of the awful menace to youth through alcohol and their inconsistent demand that therefore it should be restored to a legal status.

Alcohol is just as dangerous served legally as illegally.

They talk and act as though bootlegging were something new. As a matter of fact, when the liquor traffic was at the highest peak, you know we had speakeasies, blind pigs, blind tigers, doggeries, joints, dives, crooked drugstores, vicious resorts, murder mills and the like operating without the law.

When did the liquor traffic ever obey any law?

Our opponents say they do not want the saloon back—but if you repeal the 18th Amendment and bring back liquor, who is going to dispense it? Gentlemen, do not be deceived. The Wets were against the going of the saloon and they are not adverse to its return. The road they would lead us on has been "recently oiled" with fine promises, but roads "recently oiled" are often slippery when wet.

Our opponents propose a radically different method of repealing the 18th Amendment than was used for passing all the 19 Amendments.

It took us 50 years to write the 18th Amendment into the Constitution—and the Wets gave us no quarter. They need expect none from us.

For this present emergency the



Legislative methods which have been used in the past are to be relegated to the junk-heap, and this 20th Amendment, or repeal Amendment, is to be passed and ratified by State Conventions instead of the Legislatures. Those familiar with State Conventions know exactly what would be the result. They would be boss ridden and corrupted. The members of such a Convention would not be responsible to any constituency—while those who make up the Legislatures in the 48 states would be accountable to a constituency. No, they fear to trust their repeal Amendment to a body so largely composed of dry representatives of our rural communities, thus they are wiggling and squirming to take a short cut.

But, gentlemen, we are opposed to any short cuts to repeal prohibition. Our opponents know that the Supreme Court, our highest court, has said the dry law is Constitutional. We believe that Constitutional prohibition offers us the best solution for effective action against an outlawed liquor traffic, and until a better plan is offered, we intend to fight every effort at resubmission or repeal.

The time has come in America for Democracy to choose between America and the Constitution on the one side, and of nullification and the Wets on the other. Let us give prohibition a chance, the Wets have had their day and failed.

We have TIME on our side.

We have Science on our side.

We have Health on our side.

We have Athletics on our side.

And we have Finance and Industry on our side.

We are not going to put Uncle Sam back into the liquor business, to satisfy these Nullificationists. We are going to put into office those who will take their oath of office more seriously, and will have courage to defend the Constitution against its enemies.

### Mrs. Shepard's Letter

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Women's National and Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Los Angeles has just closed a three days' session in the First Presbyterian Church of Hollywood and what a great and inspiring meeting it was.

Hundreds were in their seats each morning at the opening of the service. They came from every city, village and hamlet of southern California—filled with the spirit and

inspired with zeal for the progress of the work of Jesus Christ. Seldom have I ever been more enthused than I was as I listened to the advances made in both home and foreign missions and when the subject, "Dealing in Futures," was presented by a most able and consecrated woman and she presented "the parade of the dollars" it surely did not look as if there were any hard times in this state. She presented the present and future benefits to be obtained by the more than one hundred and four thousand dollars raised in their missionary societies this year and the vision of the greater work to be done this coming year.

I was so glad to have had an opportunity to present the Anti-Mormon cause before such a very representative body. My subject was "Our Duty to the Mormons" and as I showed the Mormon's belief of a multiplicity of gods, gods who have many wives; a Jesus who married three women at the wedding at Cana; baptism for the dead; five ways in which one can be married; a secret temple in which oaths and grips and signs and pass words are given to the converts; a secret temple garment, manufactured by the Mormon church, which bears upon it symbols and carries with it endowments, an oath against our government.

I realized as I progressed with my subject that to many of these earnest Christian women, these teachings were something new to them. So many said to me, "I thought polygamy was the worst thing in the Mormon belief but you have showed us so many other revolting beliefs." There were fifty-seven former Presbyterian missionaries present and seven of these had formerly worked in the Utah missions and could verify all of my statements. Great enthusiasm was aroused and the calls were many that I should give my message in every section of this presbytery.

Our duty to the Mormons is to win them to a knowledge of the saving power of the Lord Jesus Christ; to a complete conviction that a belief in the restored Gospel of Joseph Smith is not necessary to salvation; to constant prayer that the eyes of the Mormons may be opened and finally to live so closely to the Master ourselves that Mormons may know that we are the followers of the one Master, the Lord Jesus Christ.

Many of the Pittsburgh readers of our paper will remember our good friend Mrs. J. W. Garber, who

is the mother-in-law of our dear departed friend, Dr. John Royal Harris. Mrs. Garber has always been one of our faithful supporters and it was indeed a joy and pleasure to meet her at this Presbyterial. She is spending her winter in California and came out specially to hear the Mormon work discussed.

There is constantly coming before me the teachings that are being advanced by the Mormon leaders—especially the teachings which relate to continual revelation and how the prophets of the Mormon Church are still just as able as the prophets of old to receive revelations in regard to just the things God now wants the Restored Church to do.

Some of their utterances run like this, "If the Bible were a clear, complete and final revelation of the will of God to his children upon earth, would it not be more specific and accurate in its directions to lost and wandering humanity in their search for the permanent values of life? In the midst of the conditions in Christendom, how can thinking persons sincerely object to the revelations given to the prophet Joseph Smith in the Mormon Church books; the Book of Mormon; The Doctrine of Covenants; The Pearl of Great Price and the additional revelations given to the Mormon leaders of this age that explain many ambiguous texts of the Bible and tell us in definite terms what God wishes us to do in order to please him."

I'd like to preach from this text in every Mormon Church. It is John 14-6, "Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth and the light; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." There is a definite and complete answer to every assertion of the Mormon Church when they teach that only through a belief in Joseph Smith can one be saved.

Again I would answer them in no uncertain terms that in regard to their Book of Mormon and their other so-called sacred books—that God made it clear in His Holy Bible in this sentence, "If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book and if any man shall take away from the words of this book, God shall take away his part out of the book of life and out of the holy city and from the things which are written in this book."

Our Heavenly Father never fails His followers and we know whom we have believed and we praise His holy name.



# Let There Be Light

## Who Wants the Liquor Traffic Back?

Who is the power behind the throne in the drive to restore and legalize the business of making and selling poisonous alcoholic beverages to go down the throats of the American people? Not the working man, not the common people, but a few selfish millionaires.

### Multi-Millionaires Fill War Chest of Wets

According to reports filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives of U. S. Congress, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment (one of a score of Anti-Prohibition organizations) raised:

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Jan. 1, 1931 to Dec. 31, 1931 ..... | \$507,924.15 |
| Jan. 1, 1932 to Feb. 29, 1932 ..... | 108,828.20   |
| Total for 14 months...              | \$616,752.35 |

### "Big-Shot" Givers to the Wet Fund

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Pierre S. DuPont, Wilmington, Del. ....     | \$ 70,000 |
| Lammont duPont, Wilmington, Del. ....       | 57,500    |
| Irene duPont, Wilmington, Del. ....         | 60,325    |
| John J. Raskob, N. Y. City...               | 45,000    |
| Edward S. Harness, N. Y. City               | 35,000    |
| Arthur Curtis James, N. Y. City .....       | 30,000    |
| R. J. Crane, Jr., Chicago....               | 30,000    |
| Charles H. Sabin, N. Y. City..              | 12,500    |
| Thomas W. Phillips, Butler, Pa. ....        | 12,500    |
| Eldridge R. Johnson, Morristown, N. J. .... | 10,000    |

THESE 10 GAVE 59% OF TOTAL OR .....\$362,875

### Tidbit Givers to the Wet Fund

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| William S. Knudson, Detroit, Mich. ....       | \$9,500 |
| William H. Harkness, N. Y. City               | 5,000   |
| Stanley Field, Chicago .....                  | 5,000   |
| Grayson M. P. Murphy, N. Y. City .....        | 5,000   |
| Vincent Astor, N. Y. City .....               | 2,500   |
| Arthur Lyman, Boston .....                    | 2,000   |
| Siegfried Roebling, Trenton, N. J. ....       | 1,500   |
| Mrs. Edith Van Gerbig, New Canaan, Conn. .... | 1,200   |
| Mrs. Annie B. Jennings, N. Y. City .....      | 1,100   |
| Percy S. Straus, N. Y. City .....             | 1,000   |

Of the above \$616,752.35  
\$187,825 (30%) came from  
Wilmington, Del.  
\$188,600 (22%) came from  
New York City.

## Take the Multi-Millionaires Out of the Anti-Prohibition Fight and It Would Collapse Over Night

Of the above \$616,752.35

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| 3 Millionaires gave .....                                | 30% |
| 6 Millionaires gave .....                                | 48% |
| 10 Millionaires gave .....                               | 59% |
| 20 Millionaires gave .....                               | 64% |
| Less than 10% contributed in sums of less than \$100.00. |     |

### Why Do These Millionaires Want the Liquor Traffic Back?

It is cool, calculating, heartless, conscienceless greed that is actuating them.

Letters written by some of these millionaires and taken from the files of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in an investigation by a Congressional Committee revealed their purpose. It is to restore the legalized manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, levy a heavy government tax on them and thus relieve themselves of the payment of income and corporation taxes, placing the burden of taxation upon the working people of America who would drink the liquor.

## What Will Happen If the Liquor Traffic Comes Back.

### Pennsylvania Brewers Fined

Records of the Federal Court show that in 1915 the U. S. Grand Jury at Pittsburgh, Pa., investigated the political activities of the Pennsylvania Brewers. Witnesses and records were summoned. 36 Pennsylvania Brewery Companies and the United State Brewer's Association were indicted for criminal violation of law in contributing money for election campaigns. All plead guilty.

They Were Fined \$63,800.00 and Costs

### UNITED STATES SENATE INVESTIGATION

This Pittsburgh investigation led to an investigation by the U. S. Senate of the brewery and allied

liquor interests of the entire country. (See page one of our "Beer Issue").

This investigation proved from bank records, by the testimony of Mr. Gardner, President of Pennsylvania Brewer's Association, and that of other witnesses that the Pennsylvania State Brewer's Association

1. Had a powerful organization which, in conference with state politicians, prepared a list of candidates for all the offices to be elected in the several elections, which it endorsed, and sent down to its local organizations with orders to work for their election.

2. That it raised huge sums of money which were used to elect the candidates it endorsed.

Its bank account in the Northwestern Bank showed that the State Brewer's Association collected and disbursed for political purposes

In the year 1914.....\$ 294,114.49  
In the years 1910-1915.. 1,042,009.49

3. That it had a working agreement with the wholesale liquor dealers by which the latter furnished one-third and the brewers, two-thirds the cost of any particular campaign. On this basis the liquor interests spent for political purposes in Pennsylvania in 1914 close to \$500,000.00.

4. That it had a committee on naturalizing aliens which according to the opinion of its chairman, Jim Mulvihill, increased the voting power of Pennsylvania liquor organizations by more than 200,000 to 300,000 votes.

5. That it destroyed its financial records and minutes of its Board meetings to conceal its political activities and law violations.

**This Criminal Crew Can't Be Reformed. Don't Let Them Come Back**

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THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LET THE PEOPLE HAVE THE LIGHT—THEY WILL FIND THE WAY